

The China Mail.

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HONGKONG, THURSDAY, APRIL 22, 1880.

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號二十月四年十八百八千一英

AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

LONDON.—F. ALGAR, 11 & 12, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street, E.C. GEORGE STREET & CO., 60, Cornhill. GORDON & GOTOR, Ladgate Circus, E.C. BATES, HENDY & CO., 4, Old Jewry, E.C. SAMUEL DEACON & CO., 155 & 164, Leadenhall Street.

PARIS AND EUROPE.—LION DE ROSSY, 19, Rue Monsieur, Paris.

NEW YORK.—ANDREW WIND, 183, Nassau Street.

AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.—GORDON & GOTOR, Melbourne and Sydney.

SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports generally.—BEAR & BLACK, San Francisco.

SINGAPORE AND STRAITS.—SAYLE & CO., Square, Singapore. G. HINZEN & CO., Malacca.

CHINA.—MAGDO, MESSRS A. A. DE MELLO & CO., Canton, CAMPBELL & CO., Amoy, WILSON, NICHOLLS & CO., Foochow, HEDGE & CO., Shanghai, LANE, CRAWFORD & CO., and KELLY & WALSH, Yokohama, LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

Banks.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid-up Capital, \$5,000,000 Dollars.
Reserve Fund, \$1,500,000 Dollars.

COURT OF DIRECTORS.
Chairman—The Hon. W. KRAVICK.
Deputy Chairman—A. McIVER, Esq.
ADOLF ANDER, Esq. H. HOFFMANN, Esq.
P. R. BELLIS, Esq. F. D. BARROW, Esq.
H. L. DALEY, Esq. W. S. YOUNG, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER,
HONGKONG.—THOMAS JACKSON, Esq.
MANAGER,
SHANGHAI.—EVEN CAMERON, Esq.
LONDON BANKERS—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.

ON Current Deposit Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.
For Fixed Deposits:—
For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 4 per cent. " "
" 12 " 5 per cent. " "

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
Drafts, granted on London, and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

T. JACKSON,
Chief Manager,
Offices of the Corporation,
No. 1, Queen's Road East,
Hongkong, March 27, 1880.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

(Incorporated 17th & 18th March, 1848.)

RECOGNIZED BY THE INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION OF 30th April, 1862.

CAPITAL FULLY PAID-UP, £3,200,000.
RESERVE FUND, £280,000.

HEAD OFFICE—14, Rue Bourse, PARIS.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES AT:

LONDON, BOULSON, SAN FRANCISCO, MARIETTA, BOWBY, HONGKONG, LYONS, CALCUTTA, BANGKOK, MANILA, SHANGHAI, FOOCHEW.

LONDON BANKERS:

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

(Incorporated by Royal Charter.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,500,000.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.
At 3 months' notice 3 1/2 per Annum.
" 6 " " 4 " "
" 12 " " 5 " "

Current Accounts kept on Terms which may be learnt on application.

GEO. O. SCOTT,
Acting Manager,
Oriental Bank Corporation,
Hongkong, September 4, 1879.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON & INDIA.

(Incorporated by Royal Charter.)

THE following Rates of Interest are allowed on Fixed Deposits:—
For 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 4 per cent. " "
" 3 " 3 per cent. " "

H. H. NELSON,
Manager,
Hongkong, May 31, 1879.

Banks.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

CAPITAL, £200,000.
RESERVE FUND, £150,000.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.

THE BANK'S BRANCH in Hongkong grants Drafts on London and the Chief Commercial places in Europe and the East; buys and receives for collection Bills of Exchange, and conducts all kinds of Banking and Exchange Business.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

ON CURRENT ACCOUNTS, 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.
ON FIXED DEPOSITS:
For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 4 per cent. " "
" 12 " 5 per cent. " "

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Registered in London under the Companies' Act of 1862, on 23rd March, 1866.
Established in Calcutta 23rd September, 1863.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £333,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL, £465,250.
RESERVE FUND, £290,000.

HEAD OFFICE—39, THE ARCADE, STREET, LONDON, E.C.

LONDON BANKERS:—

NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.

All descriptions of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON CURRENT ACCOUNTS at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances; and on FIXED DEPOSITS according to arrangement—the maximum rate being 5 per cent. per annum.

R. H. SANDEMAN, Manager.

Hongkong, November 1, 1879.

Entertainment.

THEATRE ROYAL.

THE HONGKONG AMATEUR DRAMATIC CLUB.

will perform
The Original Comedy, in Three Acts,
by
Messrs TOM TAYLOR,
—and—
AUGUSTUS W. DUBOIS,
Entitled,
"New Men & Old Acres,"
AT THE
CITY HALL THEATRE,
ON
TUESDAY EVENING,
the 27th Instant.

Admission (by Tickets only) 4s. Tickets may be obtained and places secured at Messrs LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.'s, on and after THURSDAY, the 22nd Instant.
Doors open at 8.30 p.m. Performance to commence at 9 p.m. PROMPTLY.

Hongkong, April 19, 1880. ap26

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.

WE have authorized Mr. JOSEPH CAMERON BEATTIE to sign the name of our Firm for procuration.

NOTICE.

I have this Day Established myself as a MERCHANT, and COMMISSION AGENT.

NOTICE.

MR. PHILIP ARNHOLD has been authorized to sign our Firm for Procuration in Hongkong and CHINA.

NOTICE.

MR. ROBERT HOWIE and Mr. RONALD GREIG are authorized to sign our Firm for Procuration from this Date.

NOTICE.

MR. N. C. STEVENS is hereby authorized to sign our Firm by Procuration at AMOY, the Power held by Mr. STEVENS ceasing from this Date.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned have been appointed AGENTS to the New York Board of UNDERWRITERS.

RECORD OF AMERICAN AND FOREIGN SHIPPING.

Agents,
ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co.
Hongkong, Sept. 3, 1879. See 25

For Sale.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED Ex "GLENFALLOCH" AND OTHER LATE ARRIVALS.

PEAR'S TRANSPARENT SOAPS in Tablets and Balls.
HARRIS'S ASSORTED PERFUMES.
SILVER'S TABLE, BRACKET, and Hanging LAMPS (fitted with Storm Burners).
DEVON'S KEROSENE (tested to 150° Fahr.).
American Reading LAMPS for Kerosene.
REVOLVERS and CARTRIDGES.
TELESCOPES and FIELD GLASSES.
PORTMANTEAUX and TRAVELLING BAGS, and RUG STRAPS.
DESKS and DESPATCH BOXES.
CHURCH'S CASH, PAPER, and DEED BOXES.
CUNN'S BOX, PAD and D.O.R. LOCKS.

TAUCHNITZ and Other NOVELS.
WORKS OF REFERENCE.
Table CUTLERY and PENKNIVES.
GLASS and Electro-PLATED WARE.
CIGARS and CIGARETTE HOLDERS.
Waterproof COATS (very light).
UMBRELLAS "Automaton Patent."
Lawn Tennis BATS and BALLS.
Fish HATS and HELMETS, Straw HATS.

BRANDY, WHISKY, GIN and RUM.
ALE and STOUT, bottled by FOSTER.
CASSOE and BLACKWELL'S STORES, French JAMS, &c., &c.
Hongkong, April 1, 1880. my1

To Let.

TO BE LET.
(With Possession from 1st of May.)

THE TOP FLOOR of the Premises occupied by Mr. NOBLE and Mrs. HARRIS GOODWIN.
Apply to AFONG, Photographer, 8, Queen's Road.
Hongkong, April 20, 1880. ap27

TO LET.
THE FIRST FLOOR of House No. 4, Praya East, together with the GROUND FLOOR, or separately.
Also,
GROUND FLOOR of House Nos. 3 and 4.
Apply to MEYER & Co.,
Hongkong, April 19, 1880.

TO LET.
FOREIGN DWELLING HOUSES in the HOLLYWOOD ROAD, containing six Rooms and Out-Houses.
Nos. 3 and 5, SEYMOUR TERRACE.
Apply to DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.
Hongkong, April 7, 1880.

TO LET.—COMMERCIAL BUILDING, with Tennis Lawn, Servants' Quarters and Cook-house.
Apply to J. G. SMITH & Co., 8, Duddell Street.
Hongkong, March 31, 1880.

TO LET.
ON MARINE LOT NO. 65, FIRST-CLASS GRANITE GODOWNS.
Apply to MEYER & Co.
Hongkong, July 25, 1879.

TO LET.
FURNISHED HOUSE in CAINE ROAD.
Apply H. A. WOOLNOUTH,
Hongkong Dispensary.
Hongkong, March 25, 1880.

TO LET, on Lease for BUILDING, a FINE GROUND, containing about 10,000 Square Feet, at SPRING GARDEN, on Island Lot No. 199, commanding a good view of the harbour.
Apply to BRECKTON & WOTTON,
Solicitors, 29, Queen's Road.
Hongkong, February 4, 1880.

TO LET.
TWO HOUSES, Nos. 14 and 16, Stanley Street, lately in the occupation of the TESSERACTO RAIL.
Apply to DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
Hongkong, February 7, 1880.

Intimations.

DENTAL NOTICE.
DR. ROGERS, now on a visit to SHANGHAI, will return to Hongkong early in the Winter as usual.
Hongkong, April 1, 1880.

NOTICE.
In the Matter of the SHONG ON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

IN LIQUIDATION.
NOTICE is hereby given, that at an Extraordinary Meeting of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company, held at the Head Office, Nos. 8 and 9, Praya West, Victoria, in the Island of Hongkong, on the 17th day of December, 1879, it was resolved to dissolve and wind up the said Company, and that all outstanding Policies should be redeemed. Such outstanding Policies having now been redeemed, all Persons having any CLAIM against the above Company are hereby requested to forward full Particulars thereof to the Solicitors of the said Company on or before the 10th day of May next, after which date a General Distribution of the Assets will take place, and no Claim will be admitted thereafter.
Dated the 25th day of March, 1880.

BRECKTON & WOTTON,
29, Queen's Road, Hongkong,
Solicitors for the SHONG ON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

For Sale.

FOR SALE.
A BROADWOOD BOUDOIR GRAND PIANO, in perfect Condition.
Apply to R. LYALL,
at NORTON & Co.,
Queen's Road.
Hongkong, March 31, 1880.

FOR SALE.
JULES MUMM & Co.'s CHAMPAGNE.
First, \$16 per doz. Case.
First, \$16 per doz. Case.
First, \$16 per doz. Case.
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
Hongkong, February 2, 1880.

TO BE SOLD OR LET.
A WELL BUILT HOUSE on Northern Slope of MOUNT KELLY.
For Particulars, apply to H. A. WOOLNOUTH,
Hongkong Dispensary.
Hongkong, March 13, 1880.

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on

SATURDAY,
the 24th Inst., at 2 p.m., above the VICTORIA DISPENSARY, Peddar's Wharf,—

The whole of the
ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

Comprising:—Drawing, Dining and Bed Room Suites, Centre and Morocco Covered Sofa, Easy Chairs and Chairs, Mirrors, Engravings, Marble-top Centre Tables, Clocks, Ornaments, Dining Table, Dinner, Dessert and Breakfast Suits, Glass and Plated Ware, Double and Single Iron Bedsteads with Mattresses, Marble-top Dressing Table with Glass, Wardrobe, Chest of Drawers, &c., &c., &c.

ONE BILLIARD TABLE (VIRGINIA & AMERICAN, 11 BALL POOL), The only one in the Colony.

Also,
A MECHANICAL PIANO, with 104 Music Boards, for Dances, Operatic pieces, &c.

TERMS OF SALE.—As customary. Catalogues will be issued, and the whole to be on view on Friday, the 23rd Instant.

EOA DA SILVA & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, April 17, 1880. ap24

PUBLIC AUCTION

OF
VALUABLE LAND PROPERTY.

THE Undersigned have received instructions from the LANDLORD to sell by Public Auction (unless disposed of by private sale), on

MONDAY,
the 10th day of May, 1880, at 4 p.m., on the Spot,—

The following HOUSES and GROUND situated on Lot No. 138, and known as "THE ORIENTAL HOTEL BUILDINGS" via:—
Lot 1.—Two HOUSES, Nos. 2 & 2A, situated in Wyndham Street.
Lot 2.—One HOUSE, No. 2B, situated in the Corners of Wyndham and Wellington Streets.
Lot 3.—One HOUSE, known as "The Oriental Hotel," in Wyndham Street—monthly rental, \$380, 1 Yearly Crown Rent, \$93.79.

The above will be sold in one or three Lots, to suit purchasers.
A portion of the purchase money can be left on mortgage at 8 per cent.

TERMS OF SALE.—As customary. For full particulars, apply to

EOA DA SILVA & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, April 21, 1880. my10

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

TO BE SOLD by Public Auction, on

TUESDAY,
the 25th day of May, 1880, at Noon, at "THE VICTORIA FOUNDRY,"

(If not previously sold by Private Contract, of which due notice will be given).
THE BUSINESS OF ENGINEERS and SHIPWRIGHTS lately carried on by Messrs J. INGLIS & Co., known as the "VICTORIA FOUNDRY," situate at Spring Gardens, Victoria, together with all the Valuable PLANT, MACHINERY, TOOLS and STOCK-IN-TRADE, and the TRADE FIXTURES and FITTINGS, and STEAM LAUNCHES, a Large Stock of Valuable PATTERNS and the GOODWILL of the BUSINESS.

THE PLANT, MACHINERY, and TOOLS comprise the following:—
Six surfacing, sliding, screw cutting LATHES, all by first class makers, assorted heights and lengths, from 4 feet distance between centres to 20 feet ditto, and from 10 inch height of centres to 16 inch ditto, fitted with making-up Blocks, Face Plates, Driver Chucks and Dog Chucks, Screw Gear, &c.

Four Double Gear and Single Gear DRILLING MACHINES, assorted sizes, by Smith, Hancock & Lamont.
One PLANING MACHINE, by same makers, 10 feet by 4 feet by 4 feet.
One Powerful SCREWING MACHINE, with Taps and Dies.
One Eight Horse-power ENGINE and BOILER for Driving Machinery.
One very Substantial 7 1/2 cwt. STEAM HAMMER, by Harvey & Co.
One Hundred and Fifty Feet DRIVING SHAFTING, with Wall Brackets, Pulleys, &c.

One Six Horse-power ENGINE and Silent Fan; and one 30 Fire Roots' PATENT BLOWER, with Shafting, &c.

Two PUNCHING and SHEARING MACHINES.
Two Sets BENDING ROLLS.
Oneset GRINDING MACHINERY, Stones, Gaps, &c.

Eighteen VICES, with Benches, &c., and Blacksmith's ANVILS, TOOLS, FORGES, and all necessary Fittings for Boiler Making.

Coppersmith's Iron and Brass Foundry and other branches of Engineering Gear; Four Iron Cupolas, assorted sizes; Five Patent Brass Furnaces assorted for different sized Crucibles; large Drying Stove with Iron Carriage on Rails; small Drying Stoves and Core Benches.

Trying Plates, Ship Frame Bending Plates, Boiler Plate Furnace.
Also,
A complete Stock of MOULDING BOXES and Iron Ladles, and Coal and Charcoal Grinder and Loam Bench.

The PATTERNS are of all descriptions, and comprise Plain and Bevel Gear Wheels, Pulleys, Furnace Bars and various Deck Fittings. Also, sets of High-pressure and Compound Engine Patterns, varying from 4 to 60 Horse-power, nominal, Vertical and Horizontal.

THE STOCK-IN-TRADE consists of an Assortment of Brass Fittings for Boilers and Engines, Copper Plates and Tubes, Bolts and Nuts assorted, Boiler Plates, Boiler Tubes, Rivets, Washers, Charcoal Sheet Iron; Bar Iron, assorted sizes; a large quantity of Cast Steel Bars, Blister Steel, Cast Iron Sheaves, Centres for Wood Sheaves, Pig Iron, Old Cast Iron, &c., &c.

Also,
One STEAM WINCH.
Two HAND WINCHES.
One JIB CRANE, complete.
Four STEAM BOILERS of various powers.

One pair of LIFTING SHEARS and GUY CHAINS.
One STEAM LAUNCH, about 60 feet long, with House, Double Engines, &c., complete, and VERY FAST.
One Deck STEAM LAUNCH, about 50 feet long, with Cabin, Compound Engines, &c., complete.

The whole of the Property will be offered for Sale in One Lot as a going concern; if not so sold, it will be put up for Sale in Lots, on TUESDAY, the 25th day of May next, and following days.

Catalogues will be issued; the whole will be on view for one week previous to the Sale. Further particulars can be obtained from Messrs Sharp, Toller & Johnson, solicitors, Supreme Court House, or from the Undersigned.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, April 20, 1880. my25

Shipping.

FOR MANILA.

The Steamship "Emeralda," Captain TALBOT, will be despatched for the above Port on FRIDAY, the 23rd Instant, at 4 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to RUSSELL & Co.
Hongkong, April 20, 1880. ap23

Shipping.

Steamers.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHEW.
The Steamship "Kwangtung," Captain ASBOTT, will be despatched for the above Ports on FRIDAY, the 23rd Instant, at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
Hongkong, April 19, 1880. ap23

FOR HOIHOW, PAKHOI AND HAIPHONG.
(Taking Cargo & Passengers at through rates for HANOI.)
The Steamer "Bellona," F. ARBENS, Master, will be despatched for the above Ports on or about TUESDAY, the 24th Instant, at Daylight.

For Freight or Passage, apply to MEYER & Co.
Hongkong, April 21, 1880. ap24

SHIRE LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR SHANGHAI AND HANKOW.
The Steamship "Breconshire," STURROCK, Commander, will be despatched for the above Ports on or about TUESDAY, the 27th Instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to ADAMSON, BELL & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, April 20, 1880. ap27

S. IRE LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR YOKOHAMA AND HIOGO.
The Steamship "Radnorshire," DAVIES, Commander, expected here on or about the 22nd Instant, will have immediate despatch for the above Ports.

For Freight or Passage, apply to ADAMSON, BELL & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, April 17, 1880.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR SHANGHAI VIA AMOY.
(Taking Cargo & Passengers at through rates for CHEFOO, NEWCHOWANG, TIEN-TSIN, HANKOW and Ports on the YANGTZE-KI.)
The Co.'s Steamship "Achilles," Captain A. ANDERSON, will be despatched on or about 24th Instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.
Hongkong, April 17, 1880.

FOR MANILA VIA AMOY.

The Spanish Steamer "Ensay," BLANCO, Master, shortly expected, will have immediate despatch for the above Ports.

For Freight or Passage, apply to REMEDIOS & Co.
Hongkong, April 20, 1880.

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
PAQUEBOT POSTE FRANCAIS.

The Co.'s Steamship "Tunis," Commandant PASQUALINI, will be despatched for YOKOHAMA shortly after the arrival of the next French Mail from Europe.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX, Agent.
Hongkong, April 16, 1880.

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
PAQUEBOT POSTE FRANCAIS.

The Co.'s Steamship "Peking," Commandant PASQUALINI, will be despatched for MANILA shortly after her arrival from Europe.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX, Agent.
Hongkong, April 16, 1880.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR LONDON VIA SUEZ CANAL.
The Co.'s Steamship "Lancet," Capt. R. P. BOLLS, will be despatched on or about 21st Instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.
Hongkong, April 9, 1880.

Sailing Vessels.

FOR NEW YORK.
The A 1 American Ship "Twilight," W. O. WARDMAN, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to VOGEL & Co.
Hongkong, April 21, 1880.

FOR LONDON.

The A 1 German Barque "Edda," Winter, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to VOGEL & Co.
Hongkong, April 21, 1880.

Shipping.

Sailing Vessels.

FOR NEW YORK.
The A 1 American Ship "The 1st American Ship," BEARS, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to VOGEL & Co.
Hongkong, April 8, 1880.

FOR NEW YORK.
The A 1 British Bark "Palatine," MAYNARD, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to VOGEL & Co.
Hongkong, April 8, 1880.

No. 5236:—APRIL 22, 1880.

10 a.m.—Ningpo leaves for Shanghai.

4 p.m.—Esmeralda leaves for Manila.

Daylight.—Belona leaves for Hallow's
Noon.—French Mail leaves for Ports
Call and Europe.
Noon.—Auction of Household Furniture
at Mr G. R. Lammor's Sales R.o.m.
2 p.m.—Auction of Household Furniture
do., above the Victoria Dispensary,
Peddar's Wharf (by Ego da Silva & Co)
4 p.m.—Sunbeam leaves for Yokohama
do.

MONDAY, April 26 :—
Goods per Sunbeam undelivered aft
this date subject to rent.

WEDNESDAY, April 27.—
9 P.M.—Dramatic Performance at the
City Hall.
SATURDAY, May 1.—
Daylight—Mail to Biñbi Mail leaves for
Yokohama, &c.

THE
HONGKONG DISPENSARY.
Established A.D. 1841.
香港大藥房
A. S. WATSON & Co.,
FAMILY & DISPENSING CHEMISTS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS,
IMPORTERS
OF
DRUGGISTS' Sundries, NURSERY RE-
QUISITES, TOILET REQUISITES, ENGLISH,
AMERICAN, AND FRENCH PATENT

MANUFACTURERS
OF
Soda Water, Lemonade, Tonic Wine,
Gingerade, Potass Water, Sarsaparilla
Water, and other Aerated Waters.
The Manufactory is under direct
continuous European Supervision.
Hongkong, June 1, 1876.

PASSENGERS arriving in Hongkong, or
other persons who may desire to
suitable rates at the China, Java,
American, English, Indian or Aus-
tralian newspapers, are invited to call
at the "CHINA MAIL" Office, where
sixty newspapers, dailies and week-
lies from these countries, are now for

The publication of this issue commences at 8.15 p.m.

The China Mail.

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, APRIL 22, 1897.

THE friends and admirers of Mr. Pope Hennessy will be pleased to hear that that gentleman has received honour of C.M.G. at the hands of expiring Conservative Administration.

We are informed that H. E. the error was raised to this Colonial dip on the third anniversary of his accession to the Governorship of Hong Kong—which must have been about the time the Tory Government had made up its mind to return their portfolios.

We congratulate Sir John Pope Hennessy upon the honour thus conferred upon him, the achievement of the noblest of his Government of the nation.

party to whom he owed allegiance may not be uninteresting to note or two of the reasons which may be assigned why this honour has fallen upon Governor of Hongkong. Sir John, junior for he must not be confused with the senior Sir John, of just fame has always been a *protégé* of Beaconsfield, the Tory leader; and not too much to say that the Governor of Hongkong has been loyal enough to his patron not to overlook that fact: it is now some eight or ten months since the *Cork Examiner* is said to "announced that Mr. Pope Hennessy, Governor of Hongkong, will receive a baronetcy in token of the British Government's appreciation of his liberal

East." About the same time, this
city published the following: "At
those named for baronetcies in Mr.
Pope Hennessy, Governor of Mon-
treal, whose recent speech at the Colonial
Bazaar, in which he had been in-
vited to General Grant is reported to
have given the Prime Minister extraor-
dinary satisfaction by its high and happy
tone of his policy." If, as appears
probable, the last statement of the
journal is nearest the truth, Sir
Pope Hennessy has little reason to be as-
tonished at the fluency of his tongue, or
his possession of an eminent degree of
power of making pleasant speech.
The speech referred to was delivered
after a dinner given at Governor
General Grant's House on the 8rd of May last.

both Houses of the British Parliament were friends and foes of the slave. But we may recall with pride the fact that two men so diverse in person and position may so agree as John Bright and John Russell.

to know that the people of the Country and the warriors of the West associated with the cause for which Grant was contending. Whilst Eric repelling the blunders of one eminent man of the Liberal party great Conservative Chief was, to personal knowledge, labouring day to day to counteract unreasoning amongst his own followers, and it to me a source of intense satisfaction though in a very humble way no was one of those members of the

the of Commons who loyally support
pendent and patriotic policy.

No. 5236.—April 22, 1880

It would therefore appear that the ability of the Governor to express himself in public in well-chosen language has in this case stood him in good stead, as it has often done before. There are, we fancy, but few, even of his opponents, who will grudge Sir John Pope Hennessy his well-earned honour upon this ground. No one who has heard Mr. Hennessy speak in public will deny that, with a good, wholesome subject, he can pour forth the best-constructed English of all the public men who have visited this island—except, perhaps, Sir Richard Macdonnell. Indeed, if his gets in the administration of the government here had borne any sort of comparison with his speeches, he might probably be considered popular here as was Sir Richard Graves Macdonnell or Sir Arthur Kennedy. As it is, we cannot do better than accept the explanation of the *Cork Examiner's* correspondent, and say that Mr. Hennessy is now Sir John by his "high and happy laudation" of Lord Beaconsfield's policy.

While congratulating Sir John Pope Hennessy upon the fact that the usual honours of a Colonial Governor have accrued to him thus early, the community naturally inquires whether the honour of administering some other Colony accompanies the title. They are anxious to see the full fruition of the promise that a baronetcy (or its equivalent) and another government should be given to the Queen's representative here. Tasmania has been hopelessly held out, and now that His Excellency has been given a well-earned handle to his name, all questions as to the social status considered necessary even for an Australian Governor have been set at rest. That Sir John Pope Hennessy may long live to enjoy the fruits of his high work, and be blessed with no congenial and successful career than he has enjoyed in this Colony, is, we honestly believe, the wish of all the residents of Hongkong—his admirers and opponents alike.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

The next *Farren Mail* may be expected here on or about the 25th instant, by the M. S. steamer *Pelto*, which left Saigon to-day, at noon.

The M. S. steamer *Pelto*, we are informed by the Agent, left Saigon to-day at noon.

We learn from the Agents (Messrs Butler & Swire) that the O. S. S. Co.'s steamer *Fairclough*, from Liverpool, left Singapore this afternoon for Hongkong.

We understand that the promotion of Mr. John Pope Hennessy to a K. O. M. G. was telegraphed to the Governor, and that the telegram reached him this morning. He will accept it for Kenter not having wired the joyful tidings.

It is notified in the *Gazette* that Mr. H. F. Gibbons, appointed by Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies to be Registrar of the Supreme Court, has assumed the duties of his Office from the 14th instant. As Registrar of the Supreme Court Mr. Gibbons will hold also the Offices of Official Administrator, Official Assignee in Bankruptcy and Registrar of Companies.

The proceedings in bankruptcy in re Mr. John Ingley, which were to have taken place to-day, were adjourned for a week. The Official Justice explained that the adjournment was asked for in no spirit of hostility to the bankrupt but simply because the assignees were not yet in a position, he did not yet so thoroughly go into the business as to proceed. He (His Lordship) saw nothing in the case to give more trouble than necessary.

In the opium companies case which was before the Chief Justice to-day two Counsel were engaged on each side, a fact on which His Lordship waxed facetious, remarking that this was something like the proper way of conducting business; it was quite refreshing, reminding one of home. He gave the new Registrar warning that he must not expect to see an array like this often in Hongkong. Mr. Gibbons replied that he was very glad to see it. His Lordship paid the Bar a compliment the other day and a Q.C. learned in the Law added his testimony on a point which may be noted. Some heavy and intricate cases had just been finished and the Chief Justice remarked how well pleased he was with the admirable way it had been put before him. It had been remarkably well argued (Mr. Hayler, Q.C., and the Hon. the Acting Attorney-General, were in the case). His Lordship believed that, as a rule the cases here were as well conducted and argued as they were in England. Mr. Hayler quickly remarked,—"Much better, My Lord, much better."

We observe with much pleasure that the footpath in front of the Naval Yard establishment is undergoing a thorough repair. This would afford an excellent opportunity for the removal of a tiling of the path from the obnoxious gutters created the path from the droppings of these stores and ships. About four years ago the Royal Engineer Department constructed the retaining wall for the Victoria Barracks, and the design for carrying off the surface water was of a similar character to that which had already existed in front of the Naval Establishment to which we now allude. The Engineer General's Department stepped in, however, and having very properly ordered to open gutters, creating footpaths, caused the surface drainage of the embankment in front of the Barracks to be carried under, instead of over, the path. No objection seems to have been made to the gutters we now complain of, although they are an unhygienic nuisance, and since the time that

the War Department were found fault with about their gutters, the Naval authorities have erected a block of new buildings to the westward of the entrance gate, and have, unchallenged, been permitted to increase the number of gutters crossing the footpath, and this too on a path which receives the attention of the authorities on the occasion alluded to.

Tax Artillery Volunteers have been unopposed, so far as the weather was concerned, in their arrangements for evening drill during the present moonlight nights. On Monday it was intended to have a drill for Officers and N. O. officers, but the weather was so dark and threatening that only a very small muster was made. On Tuesday night, the rain poured in torrents, and last night a sufficient number only presented themselves to man one gun. The Commandant, Captain Francis, and Lieut. Grant were present, and it was announced that Captain Geary, Royal Artillery, would deliver a series of four lectures, commencing on Wednesday evening next, in the Garrison Theatre, to such Volunteers as desired to be present in uniform. The lectures will embrace details of the highest importance to an artilleryman, and in such scientific hands as those of the gallant Captain will no doubt prove interesting and instructive, and it is to be hoped that Captain Geary will not have to address an array of empty benches. The Tug of War at one of the recent athletic gatherings in which the Volunteers took part brought out several members of the Corps who were totally unknown to us as Volunteers, never having seen them on parade, and we hope during the course of these lectures to make the acquaintance "voluntarily" of more of our local braves. It is intended to hold a drill parade to-morrow evening at a quarter before nine o'clock in the North Barracks.

We have to announce the death, at 3 o'clock this morning, of Mr. Kwok Achong, one of the leading Chinese merchants and ship-owners in Hongkong. Mr. Kwok Achong was born in Canton, and originally belonged to the boat population of the provincial city. According to the hard and fast lines of Chinese society, he was therefore looked down upon by the proud and conservative members of the Chinese social "upper ten." His steady industry, however, and enterprise, coupled with his reputation for honesty, enabled him to make his way in the world, until his death will now be regarded as a loss to the commercial interests of this Colony. Mr. Achong early threw in his lot with Europeans, and has been here since the Colony was created. He acted as pilot to H. M. S. *Nimrod* in the attack and capture of the Bogue Fort, as well as to other British men of war, at a time when the Chinese Government had not only threatened to molest any one who might render assistance to foreign vessels, but also threatened to visit with condign punishment their wives and families. But by the time the European medical advice was sought, little hope was entertained of his recovery. His chin-ching and a number of strange Chinese observances were gone through before Dr. Young and Ayres were sent for. Had either of these doctors been called in at the time, it is probable that the life of the deceased would have been prolonged. It is not yet known where or when the funeral will take place, but it is more than probable that a resting place for his remains will be sought in Canton. A letter of condolence was forwarded to the friends of the deceased by H. E. the Governor.

CRICKET.

THE GARRISON v. ROYAL NAVY AND NAVAL YARD.

This match was played yesterday, and won by the Garrison by seven runs on the first innings. The Garrison wickets fell rapidly in their second innings, and the Naval Yard there probably would have been a close finish.

SUPREME COURT.

IN ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.
(Before His Lordship the Chief Justice, Sir John Smale.)
Thursday, April 22.

THE PETITION FOR DISSOLUTION OF THE PARTNERSHIP BETWEEN THE ORIGINAL OPIUM COMPANIES.

KWAN HO CHUNG AND ONS. v. TONG SUI FONG AND ONS.

This was a suit brought by Kwan Ho Chung, Chui Yim Lim, Chan Siu Chang, Wong Hui Pak, Yee Shuek, Yip Chi Chuan, Ho Pak Hin, Lee Seng Chee and Sang Kait, merchants, all of Victoria, in this Colony, trading together in partnership as the Yuen Wo Company and together with the defendants in copartnership as the Sun Yee Company, plaintiffs against Tong Yik Shing, Choo Fook Shun, Poon Yik Chuen and Lo Sai Ping, traders, all of Victoria, defendants, trading together in copartnership as the Chap Sang Company and together with the plaintiffs as the Sun Yee Company, praying for a dissolution of partnership. The case was last before the Court on the 12th, when we gave the plaintiff's petition, the defendants' answer and the decree made and ordered by Mr. Justice Francis upon motion made by Counsel for the plaintiff and upon hearing Counsel for the defendants, and the

plaintiffs and defendants by their said Counsel consenting.

Mr. Hayler, Q.C., and with him Mr. J. J. Francis, instructed by Mr. Johnston, appeared for the plaintiff, and the Hon. the Acting Attorney-General, instructed by Mr. Brecken, appeared for the defendants, and with him Mr. Ng Choy.

Mr. Hayler now moved to vary the decree by postponing the trial, to which Mr. O'Malley objected, inasmuch as the Court could not enforce the variation of a decree made by consent. This question was not gone into, the second part of the motion only being discussed. This was that a receiver be appointed.

Mr. O'Malley contended against the appointment of a receiver before the hearing of the issue by a jury as ordered by the decree. If he said, there is a contract which provides that certain things shall be done, and also provides that if the things are done no other terms shall be added to the contract, then to put another term into the contract as to what is to be done may be precluding something to be done which is not inconsistent with the other things to be done; and so far it is merely an addition and not a variation, but it is a variation of the contract as a whole which embodies the term that nothing further to be done be added to the contract.

Mr. Hayler was heard in reply to this objection. It transpired that the defendants claimed \$288,000 damages, that the plaintiffs claimed the firm were said to be \$294,000 a year, and the business was taken at three years' purchase. The defendants did not allege any damage to their property. They understood the damages which they were claiming were the profits of the firm, and the plaintiffs involved in this case, and contended that the jury were simply the first three mentioned in the decree.

1. Did the plaintiffs buy the opium in the 14th paragraph of the petition in this case mentioned from the Sun Yee Company as in the said other 14th paragraph of the said petition is alleged.

2. Did the plaintiffs pay for the said opium.

3. Did the plaintiffs wrongfully and in breach of their duty to their copartners take possession of the said opium and convert the same to their own use as in the 5th paragraph of the defendants' answer is alleged.

The damages were simple matters of account.

Mr. Francis was heard on the question of the competency of the Court to appoint a receiver. He mentioned that suits were pending at Melbourne and Sydney, and elsewhere, brought by the consignment for the delivery of the opium. The third party who were the active movers in these suits could not, he submitted, be bound by the receiver. It was more convenient to have the issues decided at once, and he hoped the case would go before the jury on Monday. He submitted that it was not usual for a receiver to be appointed except when wrong doing was proved against the parties. He contended his clients had not been guilty of wrong doing in stopping the opium. Mr. Francis had not finished when the Court rose.

The Chief Justice said, the point was whether, on a separate motion, a Receiver could or could not be appointed. If he decided that a Receiver might and could be appointed, then the other question, of the postponement of the day of trial, would have to be argued also. All the parties had agreed on Monday that the day of trial was to be postponed to the 21st instant. He recommended meantime very strongly that some arrangement should be come to if possible, although, considering the great interests involved, he did not know if he was right in pressing this.

The case was eventually adjourned till to-morrow at 11 o'clock.

IN CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

(Before His Lordship the Chief Justice, Sir John Smale.)
Thursday, April 22.

KIDNAPPING.

Tsang Afat, who was on the 19th convicted of unlawfully by fraud detaining a child Chow Atow, 9 years of age, with intent to deprive the parents of the child, was brought up on the 20th March last, was brought up for sentence.

The prisoner, asked if he had anything to say why sentence should not be passed on him, said: This man who brought the child against me is not the real father of the child. The grand mother of the child, my aunt, as I told the boy at first. I took him to my house for that reason and intended to get his parents for him. I did not send him away. He ran away before I had time to get his parents looked for. You turned the poor child who had stolen out into the wide world alone and helpless. He says so, and I believe him rather than you.

The Chief Justice said—You, Tsang Afat, have been convicted on the clearest evidence of having unlawfully and fraudulently by fraud detained a child, with intent to deprive his father of the possession of that child. You indeed have admitted the charge. That the crime of kidnapping and detaining a child, and robbing the parents of them, leaving the parents to doubt whether they have died or are in a state worse than death, absolute slavery—in this Colony the monthly calendars of this Court as to some cases, and the records of the Court as to others, show conclusively that where one such crime is discovered the probabilities are that a hundred others remain undiscovered. In the Sessions for September last, five prisoners were convicted of such offences, and in the October sessions another prisoner was convicted. In the sessions for March last, four prisoners were convicted. During that period various similar charges were brought in the Police Court, and were disposed of there. All this Court can do has been to suppress this class of crimes among the worst of their kind, and the domestic impurity which is at the root of all public vices. With regard to (I speak from memory), if I had a son and the choice were given me whether he should die or become a slave, I would choose the former. In this case the choice was given to the child, and the result was a physical consequence for him. The State ought to be equally careful of all over whom it casts its protection. And now I must pass the sentence which the heavy obligation of protecting parents from the loss of their children imposes on me. In this case the child, a very little though shrewd boy, he is taken to Kowloon by his uncle at the desire of his father, who resides four days' travel by land and water North East of Kowloon in order that he might be kept by a relative of his uncle who died in his first wife's house. Some medical skill, and he is retained there some time, treated fairly well by him. One morning the Doctor went to Market and left the boy playing on the beach—home he came over the boy, he thought of his kind grand-uncle and longed to go to his kind and cried bitterly—narrowly surrounded him, among them was the prisoner Tsang Afat.

He told the boy he was related to him and enticing him by good food took him to Saik Wan and kept him there for some days till a friend coming in seeing a car on the boy's face said he was diseased and recommended the prisoner not to keep the boy. Immediately in the latter part of the day he turned the boy out of his house, and the little fellow went first to Victoria and then elsewhere, hungry, tired, and saved from starving only by that kind humanity which is implanted in even the savage but not in the heart of the prisoner or his wife. At last a woman had the good sense to take the child to the Police. A day or two later the child was taken to the house of the prisoner who at once avowed that he had taken the child and meant to adopt him; that he had taken him as a thief would pick up a gold watch on the sands and appropriate it, it is too true; but that he meant to adopt the child, that he meant to be a father to the child, he believed by his brutally turning the boy out into the road for ought he knew to perish. The prisoner's conduct is open to another consideration, namely, that he meant to appropriate the stray child and to sell him. Whatever, Tsang Fat, was your motive in taking the child, you have been guilty of a crime which must be put down by the severity with which each crime when proved is punished. You are not in a heavy in order to deter others from committing the crime which you have committed. The sentence of this Court on you, Tsang Fat, is that you be kept in penal servitude for 3 years.

Kong Akam was convicted on the 19th inst. of feloniously and by force of arms stealing from a boat belonging to one Leung On He, a fisherman, money, clothing and other articles of the value of \$100, from a fishing boat off Stonecutter's Island on the 27th February last, was brought up for sentence to-day and was awarded three years' imprisonment.

THE MURDER IN THE BARBERS.
Chung Tai Hi and Kong Yuen who were tried for murder on the 20th inst., and were found not guilty were now brought up and discharged by proclamation.

This closed the Sessions.

Police Intelligence.
(Before C. V. French, Esq.)
Thursday, April 22.

R. Pinto, an organist residing in Mosque Junction, was charged under a summons, with assaulting one Chan Ai, a widow employed by him as an amah, on the 19th instant.

By the complainant's evidence it appeared that she had been in defendant's service for some months, and that on the evening of the day in question she was called on to prepare some congee, but failed to give satisfaction in the mode of cooking.

Defendant and his wife resented to have given any reason for her complaint, and he threatened the complainant and threw her out into the street.

The case was discharged, the defendant promising to take the complainant back to his service till the end of the month.

DRUNK AND INCAPABLE.
James Dolan, a seaman on board the British barque *Polystene*, was charged with being drunk and incapable in the public streets on the 21st instant.

Defendant admitted the charge, and was fined in the sum of half-a-dollar.

UNLAWFUL POSSESSION.
Tam Achan, a painter, was charged with being in unlawful possession of a quantity of copper nails on the 21st instant.

Sergeant Rutlin saw defendant slitting along in a very suspicious looking manner last night about 10 o'clock, in the neighbourhood of the Hung Nam docks, and arrested him. On his person being searched at the station a quantity of copper nails were found concealed under his jacket.

Defendant said his wife picked up the nails in a rubbish heap near the dock and he was taking them to the dock.

Fined \$2, in default ten days' imprisonment with hard labour.

LARCENY OF CLOTHING.

Ho Ah, a hawk, was charged with stealing one pair of trousers and a jacket on the 21st instant.

Shum Acheuk said he kept a stall in Tai Ping Chan market. Yesterday evening his jacket and trousers were hanging on a peg in his stall, and while talking to the people in the adjoining stall he saw defendant snatch his coat from the peg on which they were hanging and run off.

Defendant said he bought some fish from complainant, and as he got short weight they had a quarrel. He denied taking the clothes.

Defendant admitted a former conviction for larceny in 1878, and was now sentenced to three months' imprisonment with hard labour.

CHUNG.
Chun Aisi, unemployed, was charged with picking the pocket of one Tong Aoi, on the 21st instant.

Complainant said he went to the Po-Lo theatre about 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and he found some one touching his pocket. On turning round he saw the defendant with the purse in his hand.

Defendant said he was standing by when some one picked the complainant's pocket, but it was not him.

Defendant admitted two previous convictions and was now sentenced to six months' imprisonment, the first and last months with hard labour, and to be exposed in the stocks for six hours.

CHINA.

SHANGHAI.
(Note.)

We hear that H.R.H. Prince Heinrich of Germany and the Captain of H.L.G.M. *Prinz Adalbert* came up to Shanghai from Woonang yesterday afternoon (16th) by the C.N. Co.'s steamer *Pekin*.

The papers lately received from Japan report that the *Prinz Adalbert* and the *Prinz Armin* had left for a cruise in the Indian Ocean and the Persian Gulf. It is represented that she had on board Mr. Yoshida, an attaché of the Foreign Office, and members of several mercantile firms, and that the object for which the vessel was being despatched was said to be to negotiate treaties of friendship and commerce between Japan and various Asiatic nations.

The American barque *Beulah*, now lying at the Tong-ka-do Dock and about to be launched, and converted into a steamship by Messrs. C. C. Farman and Co., has been divided in two portions. The operation of drawing these apart was to take place on the 17th.

H.R.H. Prince Heinrich was expected to arrive at the German Consulate at noon on 17th. He was to be accompanied, it was believed, by Captain Maden of the *Prinz Adalbert*, Baron Prehrer von Secken-dorf, his Military Governor, and Dr. Braune. At two o'clock a reception was

to be held of the Naval officers, foreign Ministers, Consuls, and Tientsin, and a committee of the German community, consisting of Messrs P. G. Hubbe, W. Meiners, R. Buschmann, A. Kruss, H. Hinkmann, J. F. Rodewald and W. Mendel, who were to formally invite His Royal Highness to the banquet to be given in the evening at the Asiatic Hall, which was being prettily decorated with flags, evergreens, flowers, and national emblems. The Royal Highness was to dine with the Tsai on Sunday in the same temple in the city in which General Grant was entertained, and in the evening he was to give a banquet at the German Consulate. The banquet on Saturday evening was understood to be strictly confined to the German community.

(Merriv.)

We hear the Empress are determined to have the sentence upon Chung-Huo carried out, if he does not commit suicide by swallowing gold leaf. The interference of the foreign Ministers on his behalf was not a point in his favour.

The barque *Zeigra* chartered to convey a cargo of Oregon pine to Taku; this timber is for the dry dock at Taku, which is being made by the Chinese Government.

The *Victoria* is on shore below Kiangkiang; H. K. H. The Duke of Gouna paid a visit to Kiangkiang in a steam launch, and the good for nothing residents at Hankow were making preparations to receive him by giving him a dinner at the Club.

It seems an extraordinary thing that the Chinese should be allowed to send a magistrate of Mr. Chiu's rank to receive the grandson of the German Emperor. The Tsai is the proper person.

Societies.—There is great anxiety in the city with regard to the difficulties between China and Russia. The troops in the different camps in and near the city have been ordered to be ready for anything. The foreign smokers among them discharged; second men are to be put in their places. A few days ago I saw a Chinese military officer teaching a squad of soldiers how to use a Gatling gun. There were several Gatling guns on the ground. There are signs of unusual activity in military circles.—*Cor. T. U.S.A.*

We have received letters from our correspondent at Hankow, stating that the number of Ten Hong has decreased by a considerable number, in comparison with the past year. At about twenty different places near Hankow, the total number of Ten Hong, this year are 212 against 239 of last year; and at Chinkiang and Ningchow are 195 against 376 of last year.—*Sinai Loo, 17th.*

JAPAN.

NAGASAKI.
(Hiring Sun, April 18.)

A farewell dinner, to which all the Consuls were invited, was given at the *Katsuya* Hotel on Wednesday last, by A. E. Ulbricht, Esq., who for a number of years has held the position of Russian Consul at this port, and who is about to take his departure for Russia, on leave-of-absence. He will take his passage for Vladivostok in the *G. B. at Tientsin* on Tuesday next.

The American ship *H. B. McGilvery* arrived from Philadelphia yesterday, one hundred and forty-five days out, with a full cargo of American oil, consisting of 45,000 cases, consigned to the C. & J. Trading Co. The whole of the cargo is believed to be in splendid condition; fine weather having been experienced throughout the voyage.

The repairs to the British schooner *Mary* having been completed, efforts are now being made to float her off the beach, which, it is anticipated, will be accomplished either to-day or to-morrow.

Five vessels took their departure on Tuesday last, and for some time the harbour presented a most discouraging and desolate appearance. For two days there was not a single merchant vessel present, excepting the *Mary*, under repairs.

POST OFFICE REPORT.

Mr. Lister, Postmaster General, has forwarded the following Report to the Government:—

Sir,—I have the honour to report on the British Postal Service in Hongkong, China and Japan during the year 1879.

2. It has been a year of very severe and incessant work in this Department, which, from sickness and other causes, has also been somewhat short-handed. The pressure experienced arose, however, not so much from the amount of work, as from its uneven distribution. All through the year the French and English mails arrived within a day or two of each other. The French packet would come in first, then, perhaps even before her mails for the North were disposed of, it would be necessary to despatch the mail for Europe. Hardly was that done ere the peak gun would announce the English mail. A day is recollected only one out of several, on which nearly every officer of the Department was hard at work for thirteen continuous hours, from six in the morning till seven at night, with barely time to snatch a hurried mouthful of food. Nearly the entire work of a fortnight would be crowded into about three or four days. The fact that there was little but routine to occupy the rest of the time scarcely made up for these seasons of severe pressure, the effect of which on the health of some members of the staff has been only too obvious. The mails have been, however, beginning to arrive at weekly or nearly weekly intervals, and it is hoped in future to have the work of the Department less crowded together.

3. The incessant changes to which Postal business has been subject during the last three years have naturally entailed a great amount of labour and correspondence upon this office. Three times at least every detail of the service has had to be rearranged. There is no comparison between a period of such continual change and the tranquil years of the past, when perhaps there is nothing to be recorded in the Annual Report more important than that postage to some German Principality or Italian Duchy has been doubled, or that various South American republics had declined to admit postage. The present transition state of the service will probably continue (it is to be hoped it will) until the Postal Union is universal in reality as well as in name, and until the goal of all progress hitherto is reached, viz., when all countries contribute to a common fund for the reimbursement of those which provide transit, and all accounts of the actual weights of mails transmitted are swept away.

4. A still further reduction of International postage was effected during the year, and certain other changes, the outcome of the Convention of Paris in 1878, were introduced. Some of these have not become very popular. Post Cards, for instance, which it is now obligatory for every Union country to issue, will probably never be much used in the East. Return Receipts for Registered letters are also seldom demanded, as the public seem rightly to consider the Registration system completely safe without them. A most perplexing distinction between Printed and Commercial Papers has been established, which probably no amount of explanation will make generally understood. People are apt to ask somewhat impatiently why such arrangements are made. But the present system, under which the same Postal Rules are applied over nearly the entire civilized world, naturally requires some deference to the views of other countries. It is no longer merely a question of what suits Hongkong or what suits England, but of what suits every country, and against such little inconveniences as the limitation of patterns to eight ounces in weight may be set the fact that a man who knows Post Office practice in one Country of the Union knows it in all. The traveller has no longer to consult a fresh code of rules in every town he enters, the facilities he finds in Canada he will equally find at St. Petersburg, or in Japan.

5. The most recent changes in the service have enabled this Department to accomplish what has been its aim for years, viz., the establishment of an absolutely uniform Post Tariff, free (except in the solitary instance of the Australian Colonies) from all differences of charge on account of route, and with all its rates (except as above) decimal in amount. It will now, it is hoped, be possible gradually to reduce our overgrown category of stamps, and replace them by about half a dozen values, all decimal.

6. The Registration fee has not been lowered to anything like the small amounts adopted by some countries, as it is found that such low fees throw an immense amount of responsible work on every Post Office concerned, to which the sums paid are disproportionately small. A Registered letter can now be sent for considerably less than an ordinary letter, three years ago, and it may perhaps therefore be said that reasonable cheapness has been attained.

7. A money order system with most of the Australasian Colonies has been established, and there is reason to believe it will be of use to the Chinese, who have migrated thence and who are constantly sending money to their friends, hitherto by enclosing sovereigns in Registered letters, a practice which sometimes leads to unpleasant questions, as the contents of the letters do not always correspond with the amounts written outside. In one instance the envelope purported to contain three sovereigns, but what it did contain was a piece of tea leaf, of the exact weight required, neatly folded up. It is a matter of regret that Victoria has held aloof from this Money Order Convention.

8. The close of the year was marked by the withdrawal of British Post Offices from Japan, a measure which this Department never deprecated before its completion, nor has regretted since. Had the Japanese continued as indifferent to Postal matters as Chinese are said to be, foreign Post Offices in Japan, but it is certainly the most healthy and natural state of affairs for the Post Office of any country to belong to that country. With the awakening interest and progress of the Japanese in Postal matters complications of all kinds began to be created, and it was a relief to every one concerned with such perplexing questions ceased to exist. Far from being below the average standard of efficiency, it would be difficult to name any Office where the work is better done than at those of Japan, with which this Department has the pleasure of exchanging mails, for it is a pleasure to cooperate with an Administration at once courteous, intelligent, and exact. Mr. Machado, our late Postmaster at Yokohama, who has just become a naturalized British subject, has been transferred to Shanghai, where no doubt his services will be as acceptable to the community as they were to that at his former post. It would have been very desirable for the Assistant Postmaster General or myself to spend two or three weeks at Shanghai in general inspection and supervision of the office there on the induction of Mr. Machado, but the partial employment of Mr. Barff in the Supreme Court has rendered it impossible for either of us to leave the Colony.

9. This community has not enjoyed its usual good fortune in the matter of mail hours during the year. The English and French mails are now closed at entirely different times, in spite of every effort for uniformity, and the hour of departure of the English mail is in every way undesirable. We have had to realize that there are other places besides Hongkong, to take one only, it is very difficult to suggest any arrangement which shall avoid Sunday work here without necessitating Sunday work in Shanghai, especially when moonson changes are taken into account the whole year through. It is to be hoped, however, that in the course of a little time, it may be possible to modify the new Time Tables so as to regain our former regularity without unduly inconveniencing other Ports.

10. The subject of Revenue during the year under review would be rather a gloomy one, but for the consideration that the small balance left to the Colony is the result of paying off arrears due for 1877 and 1878, and that the revised rates of Postage which have just come into force will do something towards checking the steady decline of Postal receipts which has been going on since 1872. In round figures it may be said that this Department collected \$102,000 during 1879, of which \$40,000 was paid to England and other countries (including arrears); \$29,000 was devoted to the conveyance of mails, including a special contribution towards lessening the amount of postage.

11. Since the above was written a steady demand for the 1-cent cards recently issued has set in.

year, and certain other changes, the outcome of the Convention of Paris in 1878, were introduced. Some of these have not become very popular. Post Cards, for instance, which it is now obligatory for every Union country to issue, will probably never be much used in the East. Return Receipts for Registered letters are also seldom demanded, as the public seem rightly to consider the Registration system completely safe without them. A most perplexing distinction between Printed and Commercial Papers has been established, which probably no amount of explanation will make generally understood. People are apt to ask somewhat impatiently why such arrangements are made. But the present system, under which the same Postal Rules are applied over nearly the entire civilized world, naturally requires some deference to the views of other countries. It is no longer merely a question of what suits Hongkong or what suits England, but of what suits every country, and against such little inconveniences as the limitation of patterns to eight ounces in weight may be set the fact that a man who knows Post Office practice in one Country of the Union knows it in all. The traveller has no longer to consult a fresh code of rules in every town he enters, the facilities he finds in Canada he will equally find at St. Petersburg, or in Japan.

5. The most recent changes in the service have enabled this Department to accomplish what has been its aim for years, viz., the establishment of an absolutely uniform Post Tariff, free (except in the solitary instance of the Australian Colonies) from all differences of charge on account of route, and with all its rates (except as above) decimal in amount. It will now, it is hoped, be possible gradually to reduce our overgrown category of stamps, and replace them by about half a dozen values, all decimal.

6. The Registration fee has not been lowered to anything like the small amounts adopted by some countries, as it is found that such low fees throw an immense amount of responsible work on every Post Office concerned, to which the sums paid are disproportionately small. A Registered letter can now be sent for considerably less than an ordinary letter, three years ago, and it may perhaps therefore be said that reasonable cheapness has been attained.

7. A money order system with most of the Australasian Colonies has been established, and there is reason to believe it will be of use to the Chinese, who have migrated thence and who are constantly sending money to their friends, hitherto by enclosing sovereigns in Registered letters, a practice which sometimes leads to unpleasant questions, as the contents of the letters do not always correspond with the amounts written outside. In one instance the envelope purported to contain three sovereigns, but what it did contain was a piece of tea leaf, of the exact weight required, neatly folded up. It is a matter of regret that Victoria has held aloof from this Money Order Convention.

8. The close of the year was marked by the withdrawal of British Post Offices from Japan, a measure which this Department never deprecated before its completion, nor has regretted since. Had the Japanese continued as indifferent to Postal matters as Chinese are said to be, foreign Post Offices in Japan, but it is certainly the most healthy and natural state of affairs for the Post Office of any country to belong to that country. With the awakening interest and progress of the Japanese in Postal matters complications of all kinds began to be created, and it was a relief to every one concerned with such perplexing questions ceased to exist. Far from being below the average standard of efficiency, it would be difficult to name any Office where the work is better done than at those of Japan, with which this Department has the pleasure of exchanging mails, for it is a pleasure to cooperate with an Administration at once courteous, intelligent, and exact. Mr. Machado, our late Postmaster at Yokohama, who has just become a naturalized British subject, has been transferred to Shanghai, where no doubt his services will be as acceptable to the community as they were to that at his former post. It would have been very desirable for the Assistant Postmaster General or myself to spend two or three weeks at Shanghai in general inspection and supervision of the office there on the induction of Mr. Machado, but the partial employment of Mr. Barff in the Supreme Court has rendered it impossible for either of us to leave the Colony.

9. This community has not enjoyed its usual good fortune in the matter of mail hours during the year. The English and French mails are now closed at entirely different times, in spite of every effort for uniformity, and the hour of departure of the English mail is in every way undesirable. We have had to realize that there are other places besides Hongkong, to take one only, it is very difficult to suggest any arrangement which shall avoid Sunday work here without necessitating Sunday work in Shanghai, especially when moonson changes are taken into account the whole year through. It is to be hoped, however, that in the course of a little time, it may be possible to modify the new Time Tables so as to regain our former regularity without unduly inconveniencing other Ports.

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